



## Energy-Aware Synthesis of Fault-Tolerant Schedules for Real-Time Distributed Embedded Systems

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*Published in:*  
Work-In-Progress Proceedings of 19th Euromicro Conference on Real-Time Systems

*Publication date:*  
2007

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

*Citation (APA):*  
Poulsen, K. H., Pop, P., & Izosimov, V. (2007). Energy-Aware Synthesis of Fault-Tolerant Schedules for Real-Time Distributed Embedded Systems. In *Work-In-Progress Proceedings of 19th Euromicro Conference on Real-Time Systems* (pp. 21-24)

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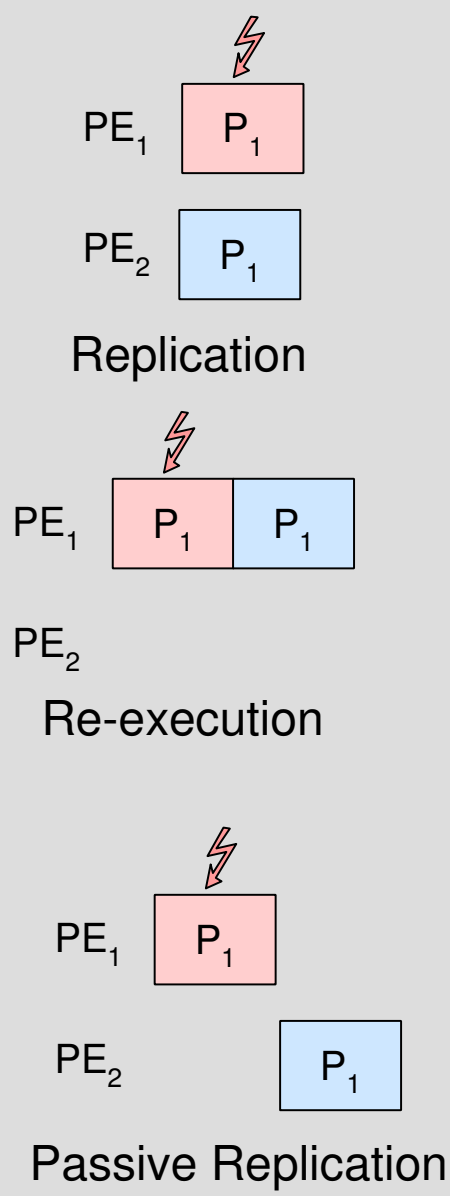
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## Fault-tolerance

- Faults are tolerated by using temporal or spatial redundancy, or a combination of the two
- Fault detection is done using well known techniques such as: timing and bit coding



## Summary

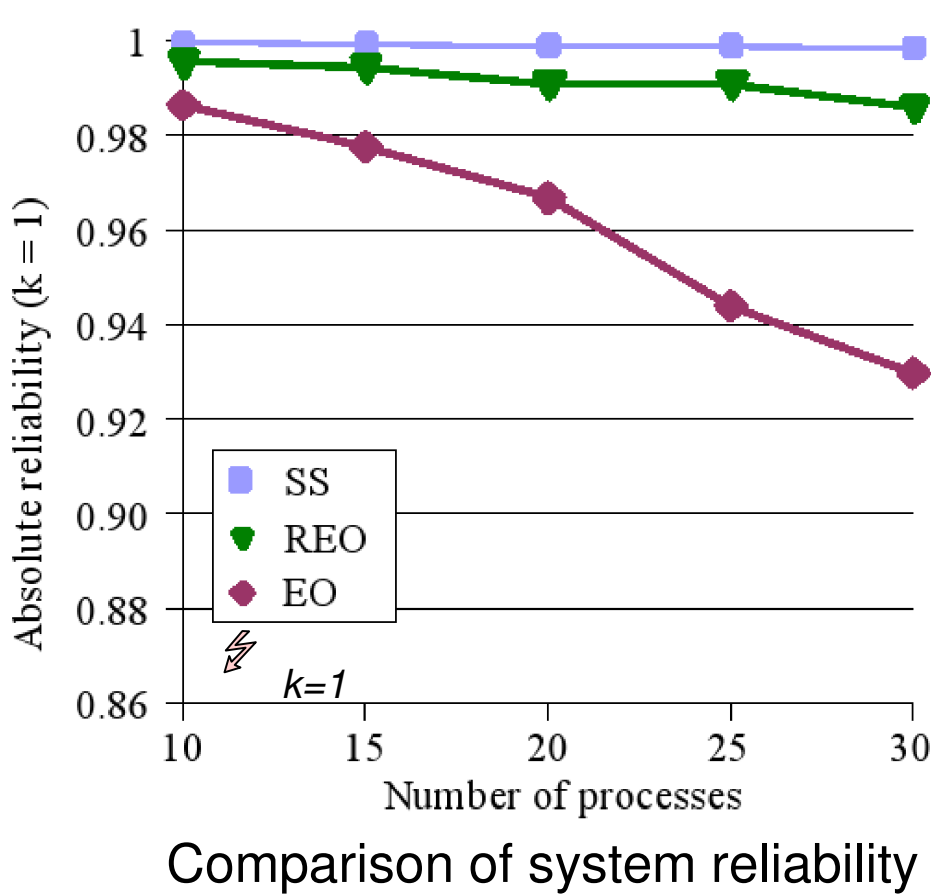
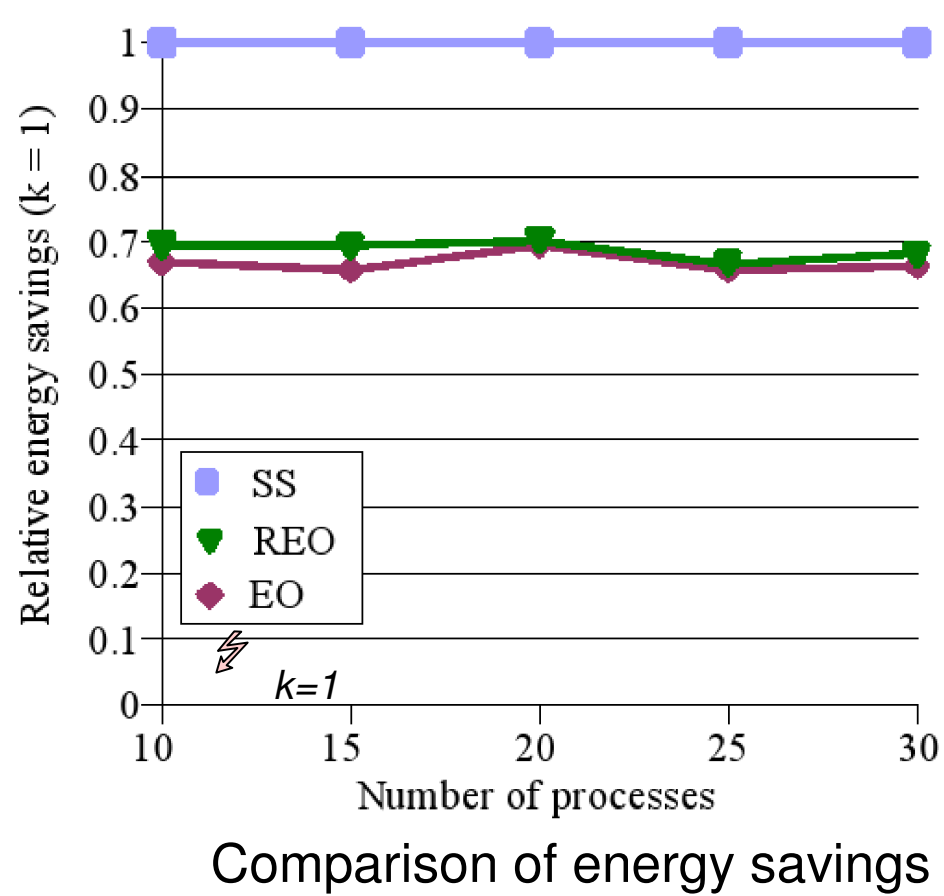
- Design optimisation tool for distributed embedded real-time systems
- Decides mapping, fault-tolerance policy and fault-tolerant schedule
  - Hard real-time,
  - Hard reliability goal,
  - Static schedule for processes and messages,
  - Fault-tolerance for  $k$  transient/soft faults
- Optimise for minimal energy consumption
- While considering impact of lowering voltages on the probability of faults
- Constraint logic programming (CLP) based implementation

## Fault-tolerant scheduling

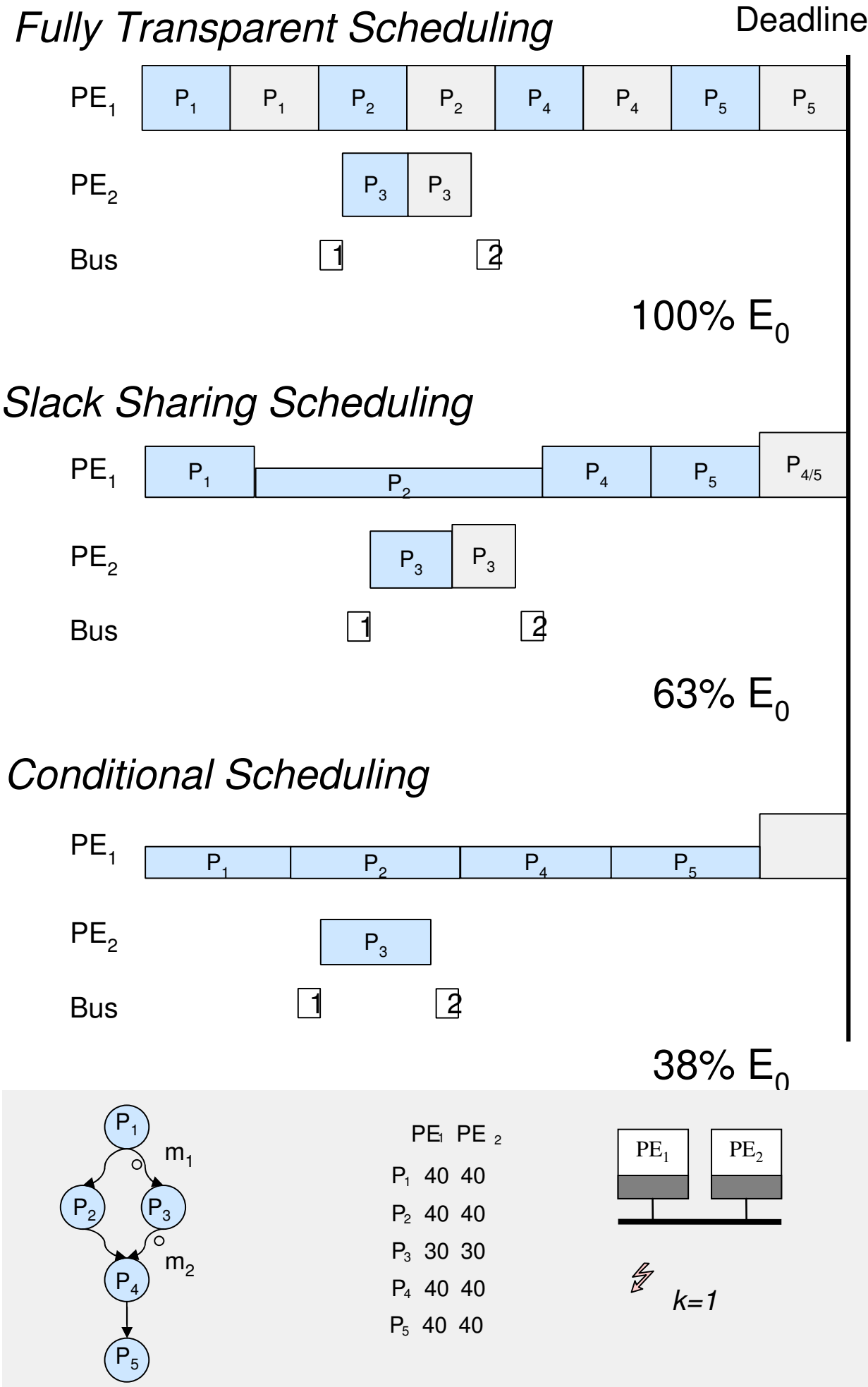
- More complex scheduling schemes yield more slack for energy management
  - Trade-off transparency for performance
  - Performance, and hence the obtainable energy savings are greatly increased
- More complex schemes demand larger schedule tables to be stored in the processing elements, and more sophisticated online schedulers

## Reliable energy management

- System reliability is affected by use of energy management
  - The use of DVS increases the probability of faults, thus damaging the system reliability
- Reliability *must* be considered in the optimisation process
  - Considering reliability in the optimisation process allows for finding the minimum energy schedule that meets the reliability goal
  - Reliability is imposed as a constraint
- Reliability can be met at very little energy cost
  - Considering the reliability while optimising enables us to find reliable schedules with comparable energy savings



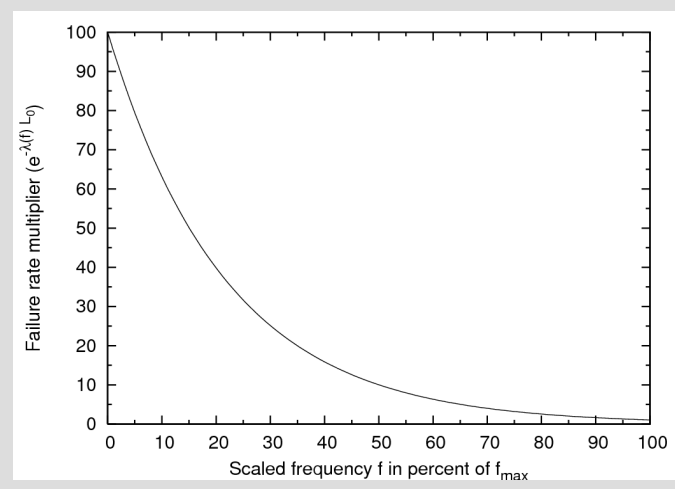
## Comparison of FT schemes



## Energy vs. Faults

- Recent research<sup>1</sup> shows that the probability of transient/soft faults increases dramatically when decreasing the voltage of a circuit
- Many modern designs use dynamic voltage scaling (DVS) to minimise energy consumption
- Fault-tolerant systems that use power management techniques may prove to be fault-tolerant but unreliable due to increase in faults
- Relation between faults and voltage is given by<sup>1</sup>:

$$\lambda \propto \frac{1}{V} \propto \frac{1}{V^2} \propto \frac{1}{V^3}$$



<sup>1</sup> D. Zhu et al.: "Reliability-Aware Energy Management for Periodic Real-Time Tasks", 2007

## Energy vs. reliability

